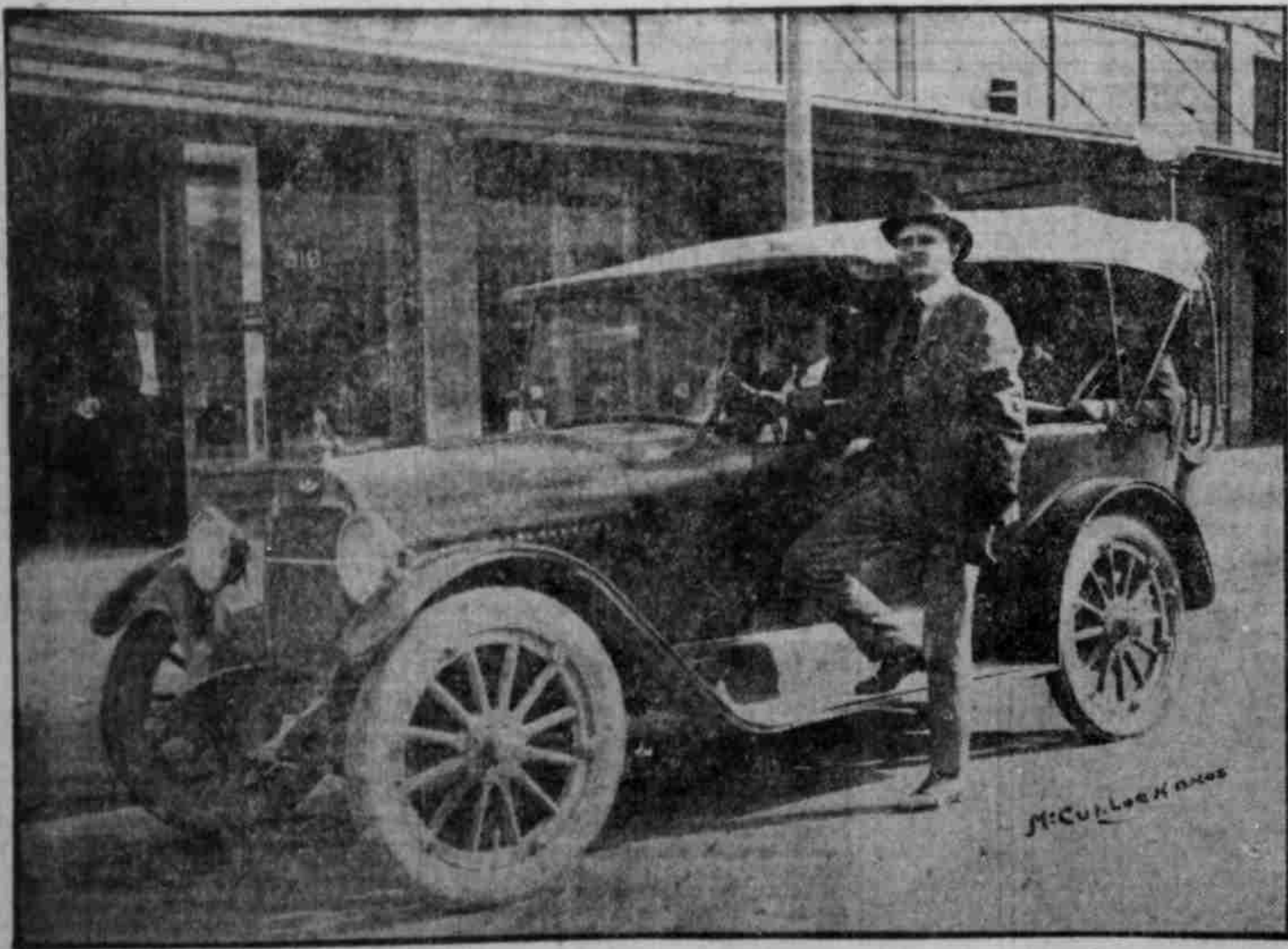


Chevrolet On Cross-Country Trip



The above picture represents an "F. B. 58" Baby Grand Chevrolet the property of B. H. Lasseter, who is driving from Oklahoma City to Los Angeles.

According to Mr. Lasseter, he has traveled over the most exceptionally rough roads, but has encountered no trouble of any kind. He is very gen-

erous in his praise of the riding qualities of his car, and recommends it very highly to people who have chosen the automobile as the means of travel.

Hand in hand with the comfort he has experienced with the Baby Grand, he states the item of expense has been as pleasing to him, the car proving

unusually economical on the journey. Accompanying Mr. Lasseter is his son, Granville Lasseter, and Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Toby, all of Oklahoma City. Mr. Toby was a visitor in Phoenix ten years ago, and he is astonished at the growth made by the city since that time.

HART-PARR CO. TO FINANCE TRACTOR PURCHASERS HERE

One of the most unique plans ever devised for selling tractors, and the only one of its kind in the tractor world today, has been announced by the Hart-Parr company, founders of the tractor industry.

In an interview with D. E. Thomas of the Montgomery-Thomas company, the Hart-Parr dealers in this territory, he states that the Hart-Parr company has issued instructions for local banks to confer with him and determine the amount of money needed to finance his tractor sales this season. As soon as this is determined, one of the local banks will be named as a depository for Hart-Parr money and that bank authorized to draw sight draft on the Hart-Parr company for the sum of money needed.

This money will be deposited with the bank and will be used only in the sale of Hart-Parr tractors. Whenever Montgomery-Thomas company needs to procure a loan to buy more tractors, the loan can be made by the local bank from the money on deposit there. Whenever the customer needs to procure a loan to help him pay for a Hart-Parr tractor, the loan can be negotiated through the local bank from the money on deposit there for that purpose.

By this plan the present situation caused by tight money is solved and the local bank given sufficient cash at all times to handle the Hart-Parr tractor business in this territory.

From this time on, when a farmer buys a Hart-Parr tractor, instead of the money being rushed right out of town, it will be left in the local bank until the tractor has an opportunity to earn at least part of its purchase price. This means more money in local banks and greater prosperity to the community.

This unique plan actually smashes the tight money situation as far as tractors are concerned and is a real contribution to the financial needs of this community, states Thomas.

The local firm anticipates a big business this fall as a result of this system of selling tractors.

GREECE HAS MORE TUBERCULARS THAN ANY OTHER NATION

ATHENS, Oct. 16.—Tuberculosis is more prevalent in Greece than in any other European country for which reliable figures are available, with the possible exception of Serbia. There is no governmental or private program for the control of the disease. The number of physicians in proportion to the population is one to every 1,200.

In the city of Athens the death rate from tuberculosis of the lungs is 294 per 100,000 population, which is almost twice as high as the rate in the United States. The other forms of the disease also are present, making the total tuberculosis death rate 345 per 100,000 of population. One death in every six is due to tuberculosis.

To deal with the disease the existing agencies are very inadequate. There is little or no hospital provision for the care of the bulk of the population of 5,000,000. There are less than a score of general hospitals in the country.

There is also an alarming prevalence of typhoid fever, which at times rises to the proportion of an epidemic. Even in the larger cities such as Athens the typhoid death rate is strikingly high. In the last three-year period for which statistics are available the rate was 59 per 100,000 of population, about five times as high as the rate in the United States.

The prevalence of this disease is due largely to the absence of sewers and of adequate and safe water supply. No improvements in the water supply or sewerage systems have been made since 1908. The rudimentary sewerage system, where any exists, affords little or no protection against surface or underground contamination of water supply, and no safeguard against conveyance of infection.

In Athens plans have been drawn by the national government to provide the city with adequate and modern water and sewer systems. But the execution of these plans has been delayed by the war. The water supply in Athens is at present brought in through an aqueduct built by the Emperor Hadrian nearly 2,000 years ago. In the summer months the water is insufficient to carry off the sewage.

ELK SLAUGHTER WILL END SOON

N. E. A. Staff Special
HELENA, Mont., Oct. 16.—This is going to be the last year for the elk slaughter on the Montana side of the Yellowstone national park, according to "Jake" DeHart, state game warden. And it may be that an aroused public opinion and a late season will unite to prevent this year a repetition of the slaughter in 1919, when Mr. DeHart estimates that more than 4,000 park elk were killed by hunters in the two

counties adjoining the great national playground and game preserve. The branch line of the Northern Pacific railway was unable to handle all of them and scores of carcasses spoiled at stations along the line.

Many protests DeHart predicts changes in Montana's game laws by the legislature, which meets in January. Protests

against the elk slaughter have come in from almost all parts of the nation. Present laws not only permit each person owning a hunting license to kill one of these tame elk but provide that a second one may be killed upon the payment of an additional license fee of \$25. The teeth, hide and antlers of the animal are more than that, saying nothing of the meat.

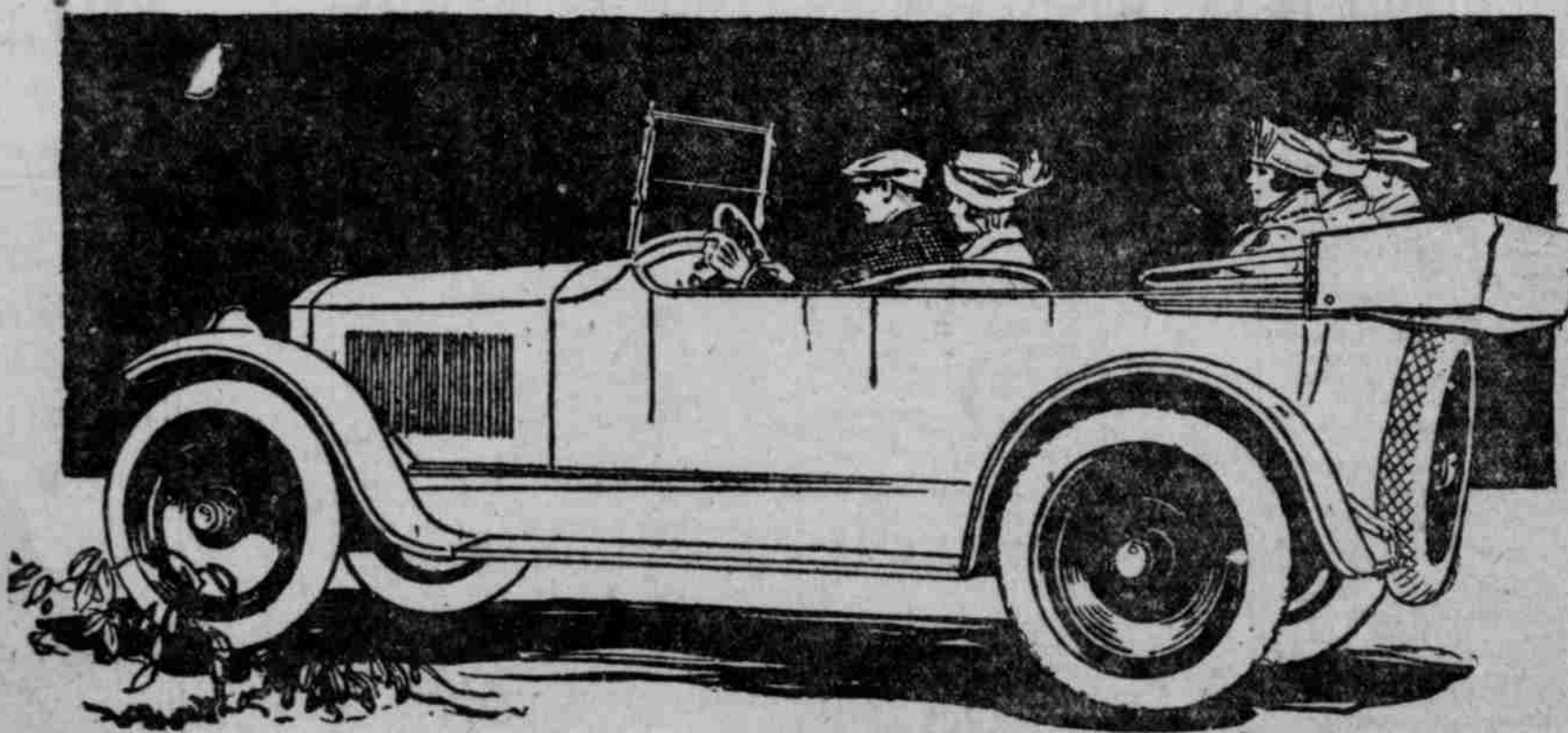
No Thrill Offered When the snows come, the elk leave the park in herds of thousands. They are so numerous and so gentle that hunting them offers no greater thrill than it would to walk into a stockyard, select a suitable animal and shoot it. Instances are recorded in which a hunter changed his mind after shoot-

ing, left the animal lying where it fell, and proceeded to kill his second choice.

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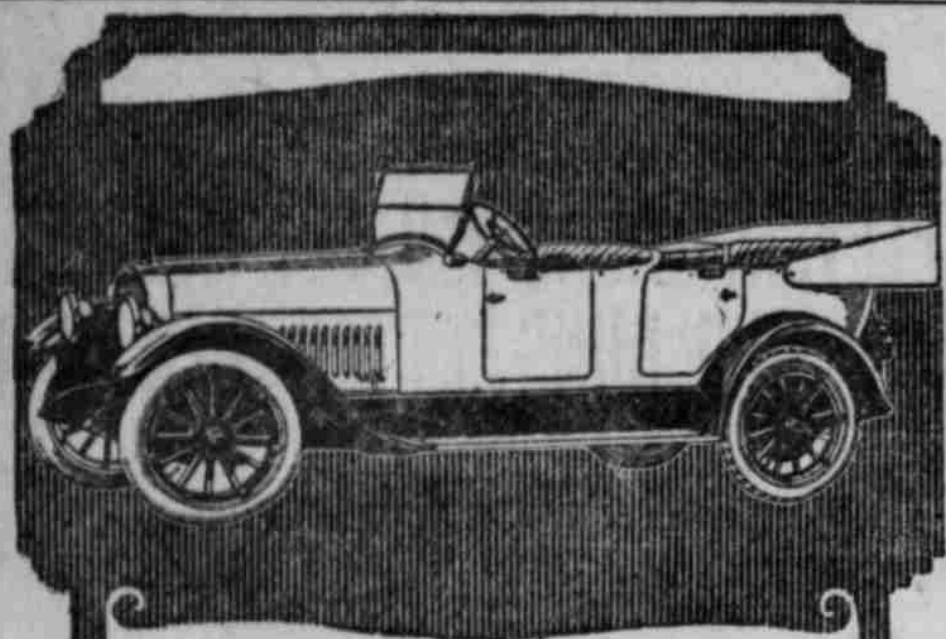
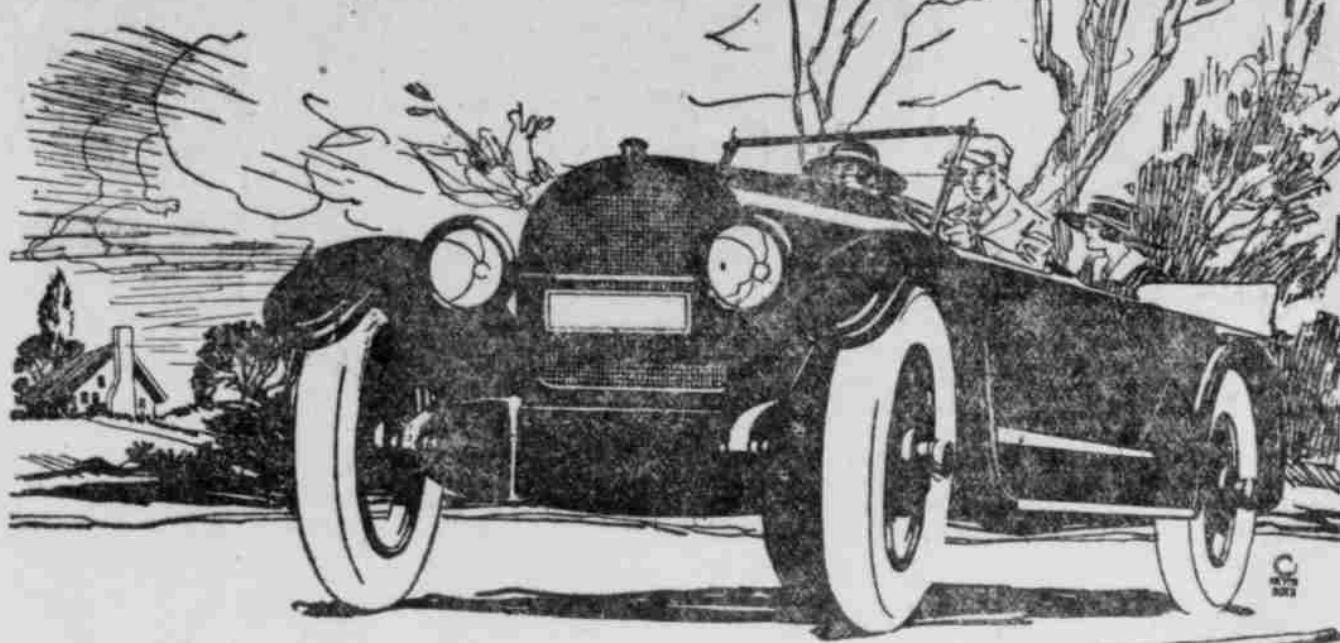
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